

THE CHINESE AND THE JOCKEY CLUB

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Last month, the Hongkong Chinese made an unsuccessful application to be elected members of the Hongkong Jockey Club. At a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to seek membership of the Jockey Club and, consequently, Messrs. M. K. Lo and J. M. Wong were deputed to see Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the chairman. Sir Paul advised the delegates to write officially to the Stewards of the Club and this was done, with the result that a reply was received to the effect that the Club was a private organisation and they declined to answer any of the questions asked of the Balloting Committee. A further meeting was held yesterday evening, but the proceedings were private.

The following is the correspondence:—
Hongkong, 14th January, 1919.
SIR PAUL CHATER, K.C., C.M.G.,
Chairman, Hongkong Jockey Club.
DEAR SIR, Adverting to the interview which we, as deputies of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, had with you on the 10th inst. with reference to the admission of Chinese to the Hongkong Jockey Club, we asked you if you would kindly let us know whether or not Chinese were debarred from admission as members to the Jockey Club. You replied that the Jockey Club was a private institution, governed by its own rules, which provided for a Balloting Committee; that the admission or rejection of a candidate for membership was entirely a matter for the Balloting Committee; that any Chinese desirous of joining could ask a proposer and a seconder to put him up for election; that each application would be dealt with by the Balloting Committee in the usual course, and that therefore you were unable to give a definite answer to our question. You then gave us two instances of the way in which the "Informal Balloting Committee" dealt with the applications for membership by two well-known Chinese, Sir Robert Ho Tung and the late Mr. Wei On.

We then pointed out that what you had stated would be reasonable, if the Balloting Committee would consider each application on its merits, i.e., the eligibility of the candidate for admission irrespective of his race, but that the position would be absolutely different if the Balloting Committee would, in fact, "black ball" all Chinese candidates, no matter what their social position and general fitness as members of the Club might be. We submitted that a definite answer could be given to our question, and suggested that if you were to obtain from each member of the Balloting Committee his answer to the question:—"If a Chinese gentleman were to apply to become a member of the Club, would you refuse him admission merely on the ground that he was Chinese?"—the answers of the majority would, in fact, constitute the answer to our question. Thereupon, you requested us to write to you officially, so that you might consult the stewards with the view to giving us a reply.

In the course of our interview, we had some interchanges of views upon a few points, and you put forward the following facts as matters requiring consideration in dealing with the question:—

- That the Shanghai Race Club excludes Chinese from membership, and
- That the Hongkong Jockey Club and the Shanghai Race Club are associated, and that, as the former depends upon the latter for Jockeys and ponies, the former would be gravely affected in the event of the latter withdrawing from the association by reason of the former admitting Chinese to membership.

As regards (a), we ventured to point out that the Shanghai Race Club and the Hongkong Jockey Club do not stand on precisely the same footing. In the case of the Hongkong Jockey Club, a large piece of land, in a British Crown Colony, was granted by the Government to certain individuals as trustees for the Club at a nominal rent; the Club included among its members persons of many different nationalities and races, and yet the Chinese, who paid more than 4/8th of the rates and taxes of the Colony and many of whom were British subjects, were, apparently, debarred from its membership.

(Continued in full of next column.)

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

REPORT FOR 1918.

The report of the Committee of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home for 1918, says: "Our aim is to provide refreshment, rest, recreation and moral reinforcement in a free and friendly atmosphere. Up to the limit of our equipment in material and personnel, we try to do the work for Service men that has been done so effectively by Y.M.C.A. Institutes and huts in the home training camps and in the theatres of war. . . . No public appeal has been made in the Colony during the War, and with the exception of one grant from the Admiralty, the donation of the Whampoa Bethel Fund, and a grant from the Canadian British Sailors' Relief Fund, the Home has been run on a self-supporting basis. The following figures give some idea of activities during the year: 40,000 meals, including teas and light refreshments, served; 6,500 men have slept in the Home; 7,500 men have attended "At Homes," concerts and lectures; 6,000 men have attended religious meetings. . . . The new Praya East reclamation scheme will in due time involve the removal of the present Home. Representations as to future plans have already been made to the proper authorities, and eventually, we hope to be able to reconstruct the Home on a larger scale and to extend its work and influence. At present we are hampered by lack of a large concert hall and other facilities. We believe that when the time comes we shall be able, on the basis of the work done for the welfare of Service men in the past, to appeal with confidence to the generous public of Hongkong."

The Shanghai Race Club was situated in the Foreign Settlement, and it was obvious that different considerations would arise in that case, and in any case the position of the Shanghai Race Club would not affect the matter in question. In connection with the above, and in the event of your answer to our question being in the affirmative, we omitted to ask you a question, and we shall be glad if you will allow us to do so in this letter: When the land now belonging to the Jockey Club was originally applied for, was the Government informed that it was the intention of the Club to exclude the Chinese from membership?

As regards (b), we confess that the point was new to us, and we were unable at the time to make any observations thereon. We have, however, since learned that there is an International Race Club at Kiangwan in Shanghai; that it includes among its members members of the Shanghai Race Club as well as Chinese; and that the jockeys of the Shanghai Race Club habitually ride side by side with the Chinese. In any case, it is absolutely inconceivable to us that the Shanghai Race Club members could be so lacking in sportsmanship as to refuse to participate in Hongkong Races merely because the Hongkong Jockey Club had admitted the Chinese to its membership.

Thanking you for the courtesy you extended to us at the interview, and expecting to be favoured with an early reply.—We remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

M. K. Lo.

J. M. Wong.

Hongkong Jockey Club,
22nd January, 1919.

GENTLEMEN.—Your letter of the 14th instant, addressed to Sir Paul Chater, has been laid before the stewards of the Jockey Club.

They consider the questions you have asked regarding the probable action of the Balloting Committee should not have been addressed to the Committee of any private Club, and to which they must, therefore, decline to reply.

I am to add, however, that the stewards regret they are unable to recommend to the members any alteration in the qualifications for election which have hitherto been regarded as essential generally in the European Amateur Racing Clubs of the Far East.—I beg to remain, your obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. Hovson

(Clerk of the Course, Hongkong Jockey Club).

M. K. Lo, Esq.

J. M. Wong, Esq.

CRUMPLED ROSE LEAVES.

Municipalities, if I may quote
From history, are difficult to trust:
Witness the race who banished, by their vote,
A person they themselves had styled "The Just."
And yet, if I believe those worthy men
With whom I talk, there certainly will be a
Tremendous boom in our well-being, when
We once obtain that splendid panacea,

Unofficial Majority. (Shouts of applause!)
Our loyalty there is no shaking.
We'll surely obtemper to all of the laws,
If they're of our making.

It's always been my fixed and firm belief
That one undoubted right is part and parcel
Of English heritage: I mean, in brief,
That every home should be its owner's castle.
Here, in Hongkong, of course, there is no doubt
That this is true, but with the reservation
That you have got a home—which is about
The hardest thing to find in all creation.

It's only the taipans and such wealthy chaps
Can afford to pay present-time rent.
Still, some day maybe we shall hire from the Japs,
Or live in a tent.

If I have understood the War, the Allies fought it
To check oppression and the mailed fist;
And yet it rather seems that we have bought it,
For, now that "righteousness and peace have kissed,"
We read of armaments that grow apace;
And even here it seems a bit unerving,
When we discover to defend the place
The Volunteers are asked to go on serving.

If the privates decline to remain in the Corps
The Officers can't alone fill it.
So there's risk of our possibly losing the War,
Or some people their billet.

DAN.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN CO.
LTD.

The thirty-second ordinary annual general meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., The Hon. Mr. Mr. D. Landale presided and there were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. S. H. Dodwell, A. O. Lang, C. S. Gubbay, A. H. Compton and A. David (directors), Capt. G. P. Lamert and Capt. W. E. Clarke, Messrs. A. Ritchie, P. R. Wolff, S. G. Nowall, G. C. Moxon, G. Grimble, H. W. Looker, D. K. Moss, H. P. Smith, C. B. Byers, W. L. Leask, A. E. Griffin, P. Foster, C. H. Kew, J. W. Kew, A. E. Crapnell, G. H. Potts, Ho Wing, and H. M. H. Nemazee (shareholders).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Your directors are pleased to place before you again a satisfactory report on the year's working, the chief increase in our revenue being derived from storage earnings, although, in spite of the continued increases in our working expenses, the returns from wharf work and lighter-work have also improved to a certain extent.

The whole of our establishment and plant has been utilised to the utmost extent throughout the year, and the need for greater godown accommodation, especially for cargoes from steamers discharging at the wharves, is becoming more apparent. We look forward to the early completion of the new godown referred to last year to relieve the congestion, but it behoves us to make better use of the limited area of land owned by us, and, with this end in view, your directors contemplate demolishing some of the older single-storied godowns and replacing them by modern three or four-storied godowns. We have also under consideration plans for extending some of the older wharves in order to anticipate the demand for berthing larger ships. The cost, of course, in view of the enhanced prices of material, will be heavy, but we are of opinion that it is necessary for the maintenance of our business to proceed with the work without delay.

You will notice in the report that it is proposed to transfer \$400,000 to the Reserve Fund. This account will then stand at \$1,000,000, and, as the money has been utilised for improvements to the Company's properties, such as building the new Steel Wharf and Reinforced Concrete Godown, etc., we are of opinion that it is desirable to capitalise this sum by issuing and distributing new shares among the existing shareholders. Further details of this matter will be forthcoming at an early date, when the proposals are submitted for your consideration.

Our devoted visitors—the typhoons—dealt very kindly with us during the year, the damage caused to our property by bad weather being trifling. The report and accounts were adopted unanimously on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. A. Ritchie.

The Hon. Mr. E. BRIDGES and Mr. A. H. COMPTON were confirmed as directors on the proposition of Mr. Nowall, seconded by Mr. C. H. Kew.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The report of the directors, to be submitted to the shareholders on April 23rd, 1919, states:—

The directors submit herewith the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918. The gross profit for the year amounts to £268,729.13.8. From this must be deducted the debenture interest £6,493.16.0.

Showing a net profit of £262,235.18.8. To which should be added the amount brought forward from the last balance-sheet, after allowing for the final dividend of £11,375 42,207.4.4

Making a balance of £273,612.63.2. Of this there has been transferred to a contingent liability £70,000.0.0

The interim dividend for 1918 of 7d. per share, paid 21st Aug. 1918, absorbed £4,479.3.4

The directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend for 1918 of 10d. per share £13,541.13.4

93,020.16.8

Leaving to be carried forward £1,482.6.4

Both the balance sheet and the working and profit and loss account have been converted into sterling (with the exception of capital additions and depreciation, taken at 2/-) at the T.T. rate on 31st December, 1918, viz. 3s. 4d. This rate is 4d. per dollar higher than the rate taken for the previous year's accounts, and the sterling figures are again greatly increased. The actual Hongkong receipts and working expenses in the local currency are as follows:—

Traffic and miscellaneous receipts £724,230 \$765,080

Less loss on subsidiary coinage 827 —

\$723,403 \$765,080

Power expenses, traffic expenses, maintenance and repairs, and general expenses \$312,531 \$350,929

Working profit, Hongkong \$410,872 \$404,151

Traffic receipts increased by \$98,569, and, in view of the heavy rainfall during 1918, this is very satisfactory. Hongkong working expenses increased by \$38,398, of which \$20,940 is accounted for by the additional cost of coal.

Depreciation of the wasting assets of the Company has been charged to the accounts, and the royalty of 8 per cent. of the working profit, payable to the Hongkong Government, has been provided for.

The investments are shown at the written down value, which is less than the market value at 31st December, 1918. During the year \$300 first mortgage debentures of the Company were purchased and cancelled, and the debentures now outstanding amount to \$129,000. Notice to redeem these debentures at par on the 31st May next has been given to the debenture-holders, and arrangements have been made with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong to advance the amount required for this purpose. Exchange for the remittance to London has been secured at 8s. 7d.

Dr. J. W. Nolds resigned his seat on the 29th July, 1918, and the Rev. Father L. Robert was appointed to fill the vacancy. The Hon. Mr. E. Shollim also resigned on the 2nd December, 1918, and Mr. A. H. Compton was appointed to fill the vacancy. The Rev. Father L. Robert and Mr. A. H. Compton are now eligible for re-election.

The retiring director is Sir Robert Ho Tung, who is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Mathews, offer themselves for re-election.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

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FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

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A FEW

BLOUSES, DRESSES,

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AT HALF PRICE

THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED.

WE ARE CLEARING

A FEW PAIRS OF

MEN'S BOOTS & SHOES

IN SIZES 5, 6, 9 & 10

AT \$8.50 PER PAIR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 8th and 9th,

9.15 p.m. Performance.

ANNALS OF THE WAR. NO. 59.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

Epoch 5.—The Conquest of Paris.

DIMPLE AUTO SALESMAN.

MANILA STRING BAND will be in attendance on Saturday, February 8th, at 9.15 p.m.

MATINEE

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Wednesday and Thursday, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sunday, 6 p.m.

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Eiderdown Quilts

6' x 7' 6' x 6' 6' x 4'

and Cot Sizes

2' x 3' 3' x 4'

IN

PLAIN JAP SILK & SATEEN

and many beautiful designs in

Printed Satin.

These Quilts having arrived rather late in the Season have been marked at exceptionally low prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES AND STATIONS of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to PUBLIC BUSINESS on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1919.

T. D. MOORHEAD,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs
York Buildings,
Hongkong, February 7th, 1919. [308]

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED to Rent, One or Two Large HOUSES, Centrally situated and attached, if possible.
Write— Box 150,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [309]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVoured with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M. at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Comprising:—Black wood Furniture, Teakwood Mirror, Door Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Clocks, Umbrella Stands, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Drawing Room Suite, Easy Chairs, Dining Tables, Single and Double Beds, Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Curtains, Blankets, Glass and Cr. Ware, Curios, and a long line of Sundries.

Also:—1 Post Card Camera with accessories, 2 Binoculars, 1 Piano, 1 Underwood Typewriter, in good condition. Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, February 5th, 1919. [294]

RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorized Edition of the RACE BOOK is that Published by Messrs. NORMAN & CO., WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the course
Hongkong, February 6th, 1919. [303]

LOST.

ON Tuesday Night, between the City Hall, Queen's Road and Peak Road, A LADY'S GOLD WRISTLET WATCH, set with diamonds, with a black moire band.
Finder will be SUITABLY REWARDED, if the watch be returned to Mr. G. GRIMBLE, No. 1, Prince's Building. [302]

LOST.

A BLACK AND WHITE LLEWELLYN SETTER DOG, Black Marks across the back and sides of body; one ear coloured like the other peppered. Finder will kindly return to owner or will be prosecuted after expiration of this notice.
J. M. XAVIER,
13, Morrison Hill Road. [271]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

WANTED.

ONE ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady) to begin duty on MONDAY February 11th, 1919.

ONE ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady) to begin duty early in March.
Elementary English Subjects.
Apply to—
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Headmaster. [304]

WANTED.

CHIEF OFFICER for "SISMAN"
Apply—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
18 Nathan Road, Kowloon. [276]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 40

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AUCTIONS

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HUGHES AND HOUGH,
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for Account of the Concerned), On SATURDAY,

the 8th February, 1919, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A NUMBER OF CASES OF BISCUITS, Comprising:—Arrowroot, Tea Biscuits, Macaroon Sausage, Lemonette, Ginger biscuits, &c. (just arrived).

Also:—Several cases of Bar Soap. And A quantity of Obstetrical instruments, and Surgical Sundries.
On view now.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.,

comprising:—Two Chesterfield Sofas and Armchairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c. (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c. Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood Screen Blue and White Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, White Pictures, Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also:—One Brass Cot, Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) by Willcox and Gibbs with all accessories, Piano in good condition, Large Enamelled Bath, and one Rubber-tyred Ricksha (Full Particulars from Catalogue).
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A large quantity of USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES, comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.—Single and Double Plain and Hem-Stitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK.—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in. A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.
(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, One Upright Cottage Piano, specially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York. (Practically new).

One Boudoir Grand Piano, by Collard & Collard, in good condition.
Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

"BUICK" 4-Cylinder Motor Car in excellent running condition. Price moderate.
Apply— Box No. 415,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [334]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27th to FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. CLARKE
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [173]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1919, at 1.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th February to the 16th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [203]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 10th, to SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 4th, 1919. [258]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
"In Article 42 the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of the Directors from 4 to 5.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager. [254]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 8,400 dozen aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 320. [139]

WE HAVE Great varieties of used and unused POSTAGE STAMPS single, sets, packets, bags, and on Approval Books FOR COLLECTORS GRACA & CO., Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Seeds, Toys, etc., No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG, P.O. Box 630. [73]

FRENCH LESSONS G. MOUSSON. 19, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [181]

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

Emulsion of

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A Highly Nutritive Food and

Nerve Tonic.

Agreeable to the taste and very

readily digested by Delicate

Children and Invalids.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Tel. 16.

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DEATHS.

CHANDLER.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on January 30th, MAY, wife of Ernest Knight Chandler.

MACFARLANE.—At his residence in Kowloon on February 7th, DR. HAROLD MACFARLANE, Government Bacteriologist, aged 43.

The funeral will pass the monument at 5 p.m. to-day. [310]

RITCHIE.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on January 31st, JOHN RITCHIE, Marine Engineer, China Merchants' S. N. Co., aged 35 years, only son of Alexander Ritchie, Dumfries, Scotland.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1919.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

The General Election at Home appears to have been characterised by a great deal of acerbity. In his appeal for a renewal of confidence in the Government, the Prime Minister did not hesitate to extol its achievements at the expense of its predecessors. The picture which he painted of our position at the end of 1918, when with "trembling" he undertook the direction of affairs, was gloomy in the extreme. Belgium, Serbia and Roumania, he said, had been overwhelmed; Russia had been beaten back and was on the verge of collapse; and Germany was in possession of more Allied territory than when she began the war. Great Britain had sustained two humiliating defeats, at Gallipoli and in Mesopotamia, at the hands of the least formidable and most despicable of her foes; and in Egypt we were acting on the defensive just in front of the Suez Canal in hourly fear of a Turkish attack. In the West, after colossal losses, we had failed to break through the enemy lines, and actually before our attack was over, Germany had transferred some of her divisions to the East. At sea, our submarine losses were growing more serious, and we were on the eve of a great unrestricted submarine campaign. Mr.

LLOYD GEORGE added that, at the end of 1918, patriotic men who knew the facts and were not tainted in the least, with pacifism came to the conclusion that victory was impossible and that the war would end in a draw. All this was to show the tremendous contrast at the end of 1918. The men who fought at Ypres, at Festubert, and on the Somme were just as dauntless as those who hurled back the German Army last year, but— and herein lies the moral—valour is in vain if there is disorganisation, lack of direction, absence of vision, and no energy behind the armies. No one, we imagine, would wish to under-rate the splendid services of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in the great crisis, or to withhold the thanks which the Empire and the world at large owe to him for the courage, skill, and energy with which he acted. That, however, is no reason why we should deny our indebtedness to those who laid the foundations of the victory over which we now rejoice. It has always been conceded, for example, that the success of the Allies was based upon the command of the sea, which was assured as soon as war was declared; thanks to the superiority in power and efficiency of the British Navy and the promptitude with which it acted. Our supremacy was irrevocably established by the Battle of Jutland, when the German Fleet was driven back to its ports with crushing loss, never to appear on the open sea again; indeed, it was the refusal of the German sailors to face another encounter which started the revolution. Nor must the effect of the blockade upon the morale of the civilian population and the troops in the rear be overlooked. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE himself admits that, providing the submarine campaign did not succeed, Britain was bound to win in the end, owing to her sea-power. The fact that up to the end of 1918—and, for that matter, up to the end of 1917—the construction of new merchant tonnage did not keep pace with the sinkings was due to the impossibility of meeting every requirement at one and the same time. The intensified submarine warfare, which started in 1917, was due to a recognition on the part of the enemy that, if the land war were allowed to pursue its normal course, their defeat was inevitable. In other words, it was a policy of despair, and its advocates confessed that unless its object were achieved in six months it must fail. To it we are indebted for the entry of America into the war, which placed the issue entirely beyond doubt. As regards the land campaign we have this statement by the Crown Prince: "I am convinced that we lost the war early in October, 1918. I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne, and I tried to persuade the General Staff to make peace then, even at great sacrifices, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine." The Crown Prince may be a rather discredited witness, but his opinion is precisely the same as that repeatedly expressed by the leaders of our own nation. Germany, it is true, was not crushed, but the plan upon which she had based her hopes of victory was defeated, though she started with everything in her favour. It is to the credit of the British Government, which unhesitatingly accepted her challenge, that they were able to fulfil, and more than fulfil, their engagements at the outset to France and Belgium. From that time Germany was compelled to fight a defensive battle, with the forces opposed to her increasing in number and efficiency day by day. She was first held, and then steadily forced back out of her strong defensive positions with great losses which told their tale in the end. Though she invaded the territory of our Allies in the East, we took comfort from the fact that the determining front was the West and declined, in those days, to regard her gains as the equivalent of her losses. The operations at Gallipoli—which certainly showed none of that "timidity" to which Mr. LLOYD GEORGE refers—were undertaken at the urgent request of Russia, and were justified by the issues at stake. If in the first instance Lord KITCHENER could have spared the troops to co-operate with the Navy, or if Greece had fulfilled her promises, results would have been speedily achieved that would have profoundly changed the whole course of the war. As it was, though handicapped, we were within an ace of accomplishing our object, and though, later, many precious lives were lost in an ineffectual attempt to gain possession of the Dardanelles, they were not sacrificed in vain, for they

took their full toll of the enemy and pinned down forces that might have been employed more advantageously elsewhere. In Macedonia, our Army prevented King CONSTANTINE from making common cause with the KAISER, and, in the end, brought about the collapse of Bulgaria, which proved the beginning of the end of the Quadruplex. In Mesopotamia, there was serious mismanagement, but if the British Government, and not the military authorities in India, is to be held responsible for this Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, as a member of the Cabinet, must take his share of the blame, and it is surely curious that he should include in the present Administration Mr. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN, who, as Secretary of State for India, was in closer touch with the situation than any of his colleagues. As a matter of fact, these recriminations are undignified and unjust. When Mr. LLOYD GEORGE accepted office, it was fully believed that, as the result of the experience and preparation of the previous two years, the destruction of Germany's military power by the end of the following summer was assured. Steps had been taken to secure as close an approach to unity of command as national susceptibilities at that time would permit. A simultaneous pressure on all fronts was to counteract the advantages conferred on the Central European Powers by their internal lines of communication and to crush their resistance. Russia's defection and all that it involved was not foreseen. No attempt is made to blame the British Government of the day for that; on the contrary, every credit is very properly given to it for the undaunted spirit in which it accepted the disappointment and the vigour with which it set itself to meet the new and unexpected situation. Not even Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, optimist as he is, could have anticipated, we think, such a complete transformation as that which took place between the Spring and Autumn of last year. While every praise must be given to those who administered the final blows to the enemy, it must not be forgotten that victory was the cumulative effect of four years' tremendous efforts in which many men and many nations bore an honourable part.

Amongst those who arrived in the Colony yesterday on the *Chinhua*, from Bangkok, was H. H. Prince Yugula, of Siam, and suite.

The Dockyard Recreation Club are holding their fortnightly dance in the Royal Naval Theatre this evening (Saturday), commencing at 8.30 p.m., and all visitors to the Club's functions are cordially invited.

A collision occurred between the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s steam-launch, *Seagull*, and conservancy junk 1882, on Thursday morning. The launch was sunk and the junk damaged. Fortunately no lives were lost.

An additional gift from Manila of two cases of pipe tobacco, presented by Messrs. Meerkamp & Co., has been received by the War Charities' Committee for forwarding to London for distribution among the wounded in Hospitals.

An interesting farewell function took place on Thursday night, when Lieut. Thorpehill and a draft of his men, who sail shortly for Home, were given a send-off by the 53rd Co. R.G.A. The attendance was a large one, and included Captain E. S. Lucey.

Mr. E. S. Little, the general manager of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., who went to England on business a few months ago, underwent a serious operation at Leeds on January 6th. We are glad to hear, says the *N.C. Daily News*, that the operation was completely successful, and that Mr. Little is making a rapid and satisfactory recovery. He expects to return to China in April.

"The Stunts," organised by Mr. P. A. Rosario, are staging a three-act comedy at the City Hall early next month. It will be interesting to see whether this talented little company will be as successful in comedy as they were recently with vaudeville. The personnel has undergone some little change, Miss Phyllis d'Almeida being an absentee on this occasion. Amongst those who are taking part are the Misses Elfrida Osmund, Gertrude and Dorothy Razave and Annie Silva, and the Messrs. P. A. Rosario, H. W. Ramsey, Dick d'Almeida, Alfred Ramsey, and W. Guimaraes.

PEACE TERMS TO BE READY IN MARCH.

THE FUTURE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES: PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONALISATION ACCEPTED.

DRASTIC MEASURES TO SUPPRESS DISAFFECTION.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT RE-ASSEMBLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PEACE TERMS TO BE READY BY MARCH.

PARIS, February 5th.

A Havas message states:

The third plenary meeting of the Peace Conference will be held next Saturday. A report from a high French diplomatic source states that the Conference hopes to have the terms ready for submission to the different national Governments for ratification between the middle and end of March.

The German delegates will be summoned to Paris early in April for the conclusion of peace.

MEETING OF ALLIED MINISTERS.

A Havas message states:

The Ministers of the five Great Powers meet this morning to continue discussions on territorial adjustments, the abolition of conscription, and the economic reconstruction of Germany. The matters have been referred to a Commission.

BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT NOT RECOGNISED.

PARIS, February 5th.

A Havas message states:

M. Pichon stated to the Journalists that the Conference did not recognise the Bolshevik Government.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, February 5th.

A Havas message states:

With regard to the Syrian question, it is reported that the French plans and Arabian aspirations can be arranged in mutual agreement.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 5th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 4th, states that at the first meeting of the Financial Commission, the Italian ex-Premier, Signor Salandra was nominated President.

Mr. E. S. Montagu has been appointed to examine the project for the financial section of the League of Nations, drawn up by M. Klotz, the French Minister of Finance.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

LONDON, February 5th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 4th, states that the League of Nations Commission is making satisfactory progress.

The International Labour Legislation Commission has agreed to adopt, as a basis of discussion, the British proposals for the establishment of a permanent organisation for dealing with labour matters internationally.

THE COMMITTEE ON REPARATION.

LONDON, February 5th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 4th, states that a meeting of the Inter-Allied Committee on Reparation decided to establish three sub-committees for the consideration of the following questions:—The valuation of the damages; the study of the financial capacity of the enemy States; and their means of payment and reparation; and the measures of control and guarantees.

Two Czechoslovak representatives have been added to the Commission.

EARLIER CABLES.

STILL MORE COMMITTEES.

LONDON, February 4th. A communiqué from Paris, dated February 4th, states that the representatives of the great Powers, after hearing M. Vongerlot's statement, resolved to refer the question of Greek territorial interests to an expert Committee, composed of two representatives each of the United States, the British Empire, France and Italy.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FATE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

PRESIDENT WILSON SUGGESTS INTERNATIONALISATION.

PARIS, February 4th.

A Havas message states:

President Wilson made a proposal for internationalising the territory captured from Germany. The British Imperial War Cabinet has decided to support President Wilson's theory. The Dominion representatives made an energetic protest.

The French Press says that the decision involves the admission that the treaties made with Japan, agreeing to her retention of the North Pacific Islands, with the Arabs, regarding Syria, and the understanding with the French regarding the Cameroons must be arbitrarily modified, if not torn up.

The Japanese Delegates declare their unalterable determination to claim the islands they were promised.

A question regarding internationalisation is whether the principle will govern, not only the fate of German colonies, but also the European territory taken from the enemy.

The French Italian, and British Dominion representatives are of opinion that any system of international control has always proved a failure in the past. The only right of interference a Society of Nations should assume would be the right to call to account any Power whose Government is injurious to the interests of the inhabitants.

INTERNATIONAL OWNERSHIP INEVITABLE.

PARIS, February 4th.

President Wilson's theory of international ownership as applied to the German colonies can now be regarded as an inevitable decision of the Peace Conference.

Japan has added her formal acceptance. South Africa, it is understood, will no longer be opposing. The result of Italy's attitude has been the decision that the mandatory system shall not be applied to European territories.

Thus, the fat Adriatic coast, the Balkans, the Austrian lands, the French territorial claims against Germany, including the Saar Valley, remain for independent consideration.

It is hoped that, in actual practice, the authority of the League may be confined to the right of interference only in cases in which international morality has been outraged.

M. Tardieu, in receiving foreign journalists who asked if the acceptance of the Wilson plan would mean the tearing up of all Agreements made between the Allies during the war, such as the Agreement between Italy and the Entente, and that between Japan and the Entente, replied that all Agreements would be examined by the Peace Conference.

Dealing with Africa, M. Tardieu reaffirmed the French intention to claim Togoland, the Cameroons and a portion of the Congo.

THE ARMISTICE FRENCH ON RIGHT BANK OF RHINE.

In conformity with the Armistice terms, French troops, headed by General Hirschauer, took possession of the Kehl for on the right bank of the Rhine. The operation was deemed necessary for the security of Strasbourg.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW PRESIDENT OF GERMAN COMMISSION.

AMSTERDAM, February 4th. A telegram from Berlin states that General Baron von Hammerstein has been appointed President of the German Armistice Commission at Spa in succession to General von Winterfeldt.

LATEST CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

BELGIUM'S DECISION.

BRUSSELS, February 3rd.

M. Van der Velde has resigned the Presidency of the International Socialist Bureau, owing to the irrevocable decision of the Belgian Labour Party not to participate in the Berne Conference.

While regretting that the Belgian Labour Party is not sharing in the constitution of the new International, he says that the resentment caused by the four years' sufferings which Belgium underwent was irresistible.

EARLIER CABLES.

WILL IT BE JUSTIFIED?

BERNE, February 4th.

At the International Labour Conference, M. Branting, the President, emphasised that the attempts to rally the Internationalists against the war of 1914 failed because the rulers of the Central Powers succeeded in making their people believe that it was a question of the defence of the Fatherland.

He declared that the Conference was called to give President Wilson the support of the workers. If the Conference only succeeded in incorporating the international labour charter in the League of Nations' Treaty, it would be justified.

M. Branting declared that Socialism must be realised by an ordered, collective, production, not by terrorism by minorities.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

BERNE, February 4th.

A feature of the Socialist Conference hitherto is the decision to enquire who is responsible for the war.

The French delegates, M. Mistrail, M. Renaudel and M. Thomas, quoted many well-known facts showing that Germany was wholly responsible, and sarcastically referred to the part played by the German Majority Socialists.

The German delegate, Herr Wels, alleged that Russia was responsible, and dwelt on the terrible effects of the blockade. He promised that the old régime in Germany will never be restored.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

RAILWAY TROUBLE NOT SETTLED.

LONDON, February 5th.

In spite of the railway clerks' settlement, the trouble on the railways is not yet ended.

The Secretary of the Locomotive Engineers' Society announced last evening that the Society was calling out the steam drivers on the railways which had been partially electrified, in support of the London tube-men, and if this does not avail, they will resort to national stoppage.

The Assistant Secretary of the same Society, interviewed at Leeds, said that 45,000 drivers and firemen, members of the Society, would come out if the London trouble were not settled early. He declared that the railway-men in the Provinces were dissatisfied and half-hearted at the application for an eight-hour day which was due to the slowness of the release of railway-men from the Army.

On the contrary, the National Union of Railway-men deprecates the strike as unauthorised and hampering negotiations.

EARLIER CABLES.

DISAPPROVAL OF UNAUTHORISED STRIKES.

LONDON, February 4th.

The Executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has issued a statement disapproving the present unofficial strikes, and urging their members to resume work immediately, and thus enable responsible Trade Union Executives to enter into negotiations with employers.

The Executive further states that a firm stand must be taken against the unofficial strike movement.

FIRM STAND BY THE WAR CABINET.

LONDON, February 5th.

The War Cabinet has refused to receive a deputation of Locomotive Engineers.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that, when the Cabinet agreed to an eight-hour day, it was clearly understood by the Government and the engineers that it was to be an eight-hour working day. Hence, there was no room for misunderstanding.

LATER.

The Press Bureau states:—Mr. Bonar Law, on behalf of the War Cabinet, declined to receive a deputation from the Society of Locomotive Engineers.

A THREAT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, February 4th.

The Press Bureau states:—

The Ministry of Labour has received two resolutions passed at unofficial conferences of the London Engineering and Electrical Unions demanding Government intervention on the Clyde, in Belfast, and in London, with a view to introducing legislation to secure a national forty-hour week, with the object of absorbing unemployment.

The resolutions included the statement that, if the Government refuse, a general cessation will occur on February 6th, and, in the case of the Electrical Union, it is intended to stop the power stations in London.

Agreements already exist between the Unions and employers fixing a forty-seven hour week, and the Executives of the Unions concur in the Government's view that the circumstances do not justify Government intervention.

DRASTIC REGULATIONS TO BE ENFORCED.

LONDON, February 5th.

The Press Bureau states:—A new Defence of the Realm regulation makes a breach of contract of service and interfering with the electricity supply liable to six months' imprisonment or a fine of £100.

AGREEMENT WITH RAILWAY CLERKS.

At a meeting, this afternoon, between the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister for Labour, and the representatives of the Railway Clerks' Association, an agreement was reached, by which the Government promised to accord full recognition, provided the Association made arrangements ensuring autonomy of the supervisory grades within the Association, which the Government consider necessary for the preservation of discipline and public safety.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS RE-ASSEMBLES.

LONDON, February 4th.

The House of Commons re-assembled this afternoon. The House was crowded everywhere. Sir Donald McLean, the newly-elected Chairman of the remnant of the Asquithian Party, Mr. W. Adamson, the Parliamentary Chairman of the Labour Party, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. John Hodge and Mr. Will Crooks were among those on the Front Opposition Bench.

Behind them were the Asquithian Liberals and the Labour Party.

The Opposition Benches below the gangway were filled by the overflow of Unionists from the Ministerial benches.

The only member of the War Cabinet on the Treasury Bench was Mr. Bonar Law, with whom was the Food Controller, the Minister for Education and a number of Whips.

MR. LOWTHER RE-ELECTED SPEAKER.

Mr. J. W. Lowther has been re-elected Speaker. All parties congratulated him. He said that he was prepared to remain at his post for a year, possibly, for two years. (Cheers.) He desired to be there when the signing of Peace was announced from the Treasury Bench. (Loud cheers.) The House adjourned.

LATEST CABLES.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

THE AIM OF THE BOLSHEVIKS.

PARIS, February 5th.

A Havas message states:—The Press and the public continue to discuss, almost exclusively, the Russian situation.

The Bolsheviks desire to entangle the Allies in discussions. Further debates among the five Great Powers may be necessary.

A GREAT COMMUNIST CONFERENCE CONVOKED.

STOCKHOLM, February 5th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the newspapers publish an exhortation from M. Lenin to all Bolsheviks in Germany, Austria, Poland, the Baltic Provinces and Finland, in which he convokes a great Communist Conference.

CHINESE BOLSHEVIST LEADER MURDERED.

The head of the Chinese Bolsheviks in Petrograd, who exercised dictatorship over the Chinese in Russia, and was guilty of many cruel acts, has been murdered.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THREE SINN FEINERS ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

LONDON, February 5th.

The Sinn Feiners, De Valera, Milroy and McGarry escaped from Lincoln Prison on Monday; it is not known how.

They were all right when the warders visited them in the afternoon, but were missing five hours later. They had to scale a 20-foot wall and penetrate wire barriers on the grounds.

It is supposed that confederates in a motor-car helped them to escape.

PORTUGAL.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, February 5th.

The Portuguese news *via* Vigo and Madrid have hitherto dwelt on the Royalist successes.

Now Reuter's correspondent at Madrid and at Vigo, telegraphing on February 4th, says that Count Azavedo, the Royalist Minister for Commerce, arrived at Vigo from Oporto *en route* to Madrid.

Several Royalist personages, including the Mayor of Oporto, have also reached Vigo. All are very reticent regarding the position of the Royalist troops, but state that the Oporto fishing-boats remain in the Harbour, for fear of meeting the Republican warships at sea.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

MARSEILLES TO ALGIERS IN FIVE HOURS.

A Havas message says:—Two French airmen started at two o'clock on Sunday morning from Miramar aerodrome, near Marseilles, to fly across the Mediterranean.

The aeroplane landed near Algiers at seven in the morning. The return flight began at one in the afternoon. The airmen have not arrived yet, although twelve hours have elapsed.

FROM WAR TO PEACE.

MOTOR-CARS IN PLACE OF MUNITIONS.

PARIS, February 5th.

The well-known Citroen firm, in Paris, is transforming its munition works to the manufacture of motor-cars. The estimated daily output, by April, will be 100 cars; prices will range from £280 to £360 for each car.

EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM.

THREE MISSIONS COMMENCE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, February 4th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 4th, states that three British Food Missions, under the auspices of the Supreme Council, have left for Warsaw, Trieste and Bucharest for the supply of relief.

ALLIED WARSHIPS AT HAMBURG.

TO CONTROL PROVISIONS.

LONDON, February 2nd.

A telegram to The Hague from Hamburg states that four British and American cruisers and destroyers have arrived at Hamburg to control the imported provisions, which the local Soviet confiscated.

FRANCE AND FINLAND.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS REOPENED.

HELSINKI, February 5th.

France has re-opened diplomatic relations with Finland.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

COLOGNE NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

COLOGNE, February 2nd.

The British authorities have suspended the *Cologne Gazette* for one week for publishing undesirable matter.

GERMANY.

SERIOUS MOVEMENT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, February 5th.

A telegram from Weimar states that the members of the German Government arrived there on February 3rd and took up their residence at the Palace.

A telegram from Eisenach states that 1,000 armed soldiers and workmen have gone to Weimar with the watchword "Against the Ebert-Schiedemann Government and the Guard troops."

Troops armed by the Independents also left for Gotha to oppose the Government.

AT A TAPESTRY MUSEUM.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INTEREST IN A FRENCH INDUSTRY.

PARIS, February 4th.

President Wilson paid a visit to Gobelin's tapestry museum manufactory. He appeared to be interested in watching the repairing of old tapestries from Rheims and Sens.

Among the new tapestries inspected by the President was the "Noces de Psyche," which the French Government decided to present to the United States after the latter's entry into the war.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LAST OF THE ROMANOFFS.

MORE REVOLTING DETAILS OF THE MURDER.

LONDON, February 4th.

La Petite Presse publishes new details of the murder of the Russian Imperial Family, according to which the Grand Duchesses were violated under the eyes of their parents, before they were killed.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINA AGREES TO JAPAN'S REQUEST FOR PUBLICITY.

PEKING, February 6th.

At the request of Japan, China has consented to the publication of the Shantung Railway Agreement, signed last September, but not ratified, whereby Japan advanced Twenty Million Yen for purposes of construction and extensions of the Kichow Railway. The money was expended on successful military operations designed to conquer the South.

CHINA HOPES FOR GENERAL APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE.

China, having consented to the publication of this Agreement, Government circles hope that Japan's acceptance of the principle of publicity of secret agreements and documents will be applied generally.

THE SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY CONVENTION.

Major-General Saito, the Japanese Military Attaché, who has been recalled, is remaining in Peking, in an effort to induce the Chinese to consent to an extension of the Sino-Japanese Military Convention signed last year.

The terms of the Convention provide that it shall be inoperative at the termination of the war. General Saito claims that the termination of the war means the signature of peace.

ORDER OF MERIT FOR MARSHAL FOCH.

At a brilliant dinner, given at the British Embassy, in Paris, in honour of King George, the Order of Merit with crossed swords was conferred upon Marshal Foch. Lord Derby claimed a silence for a moment, and a certain hush fell on the assembly. An officer then approached the King, bearing on a velvet cushion the Order of Merit. Marshal Foch stood before the King, deeply moved, and in a soldierly attitude of respect. The King said:—"Marshal, I am happy to take advantage of this occasion personally to hand you the insignia of the highest military distinction we possess. This decoration will be a testimony to you of the great admiration and high esteem which my people feel for the great military chief who has led the British armies to victory."

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THE GREAT DELIVERANCE ADDRESS TO THE KING

In the House of Lords on November 18th, Earl Curzon moved that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty congratulating him on the conclusion of the armistice and on the prospect of a victorious peace. He said: The curtain is fast descending on one of the most stupendous wars in our history, and we are here to-night to witness and record one of its closing scenes. Events have followed each other with almost bewildering rapidity. In less than three weeks there have been read out the terms of the armistice, that have been successively imposed by the Allied Powers upon Turkey, Austria-Hungary, and the German Empire, and with the acceptance of those terms in their completion the great fabric of overweening ambition and towering pride reared by the Sovereigns and the peoples—for I decline to distinguish between them—(hear, hear)—of the Central Empire has toppled over and come with a crash to the ground. (Hear, hear.) Rarely in history has there been a fall from a pinnacle so high to a pit of such irretrievable disaster. In a few weeks, or at most a few months, thanks to the skill of the Allied commanders and the bravery of their men, the objects for which we and they have endured more than four years of sacrifice have been attained. The lands upon which the enemy had laid his cruel and predatory hand are in course of being evacuated. The exiled peoples are returning in impoverished but not unhappy crowds across the frontiers of their homes. The military power of the enemy is broken; his resources are spent. Hope breathes again in the councils of the unhappy peoples whom he has trampled in the mud. The impious spirit that claimed that Might is superior to Right has been exorcised; let us hope for ever. (Hear, hear.)

This is a great hour. It has been a wonderful picture. And we pre-emptively if we see in it the judgment of a Higher Power! On the previous occasions, when the successive stages of this drama have been unrolled in your lordships' House, no comment has been passed from either of these benches on this astonishing series of events. Even now I have no intention of analysing their causes, tracing their history, or attempting to award to the victors the praise which is their due. Those words will more appropriately fall from other lips. To-morrow we understand that the Sovereign, in reply to the Address which we are devoting to him this afternoon, will speak in the Chamber adjoining to this to the members of both Houses of the Legislature, to the people of this country, and of his Dominions throughout the world, and will tell the tale. We shall hear from him of the skill and valour, the endurance and the heroism, that have brought this great deliverance. On a later occasion also, when the new Parliament is assembled, and when no doubt there may be expected a large attendance on the benches of both Houses, a better opportunity will present itself of offering the formal thanks of Parliament to those who have deserved so well. To-day I am charged with the simpler task of offering our congratulations to his Majesty the King.

PEACE GUARANTEED.

We speak on this motion in the terms of this proposed Address of the armistice that has already been concluded, and of the peace that is to follow. The armistice is not only the precursor of, but it is the assured guarantee of peace. (Cheers.) Though some months may elapse before the stage is finally cleared of the dangers that encumber it, and the final conclusion is reached, peace is in no danger whatever. The rejecting crowd who have filled the streets of London, Paris, and Rome last week saw this with a flash. The armies have already won peace. It will remain to the statesmen that it is honourable and lasting. But though it would ill become me to anticipate anything that may fall from the gracious lips of the Sovereign to-morrow, there are certain reflections in which, in the hour of victory, we here may paradoxically indulge. May we not congratulate ourselves on the spirit of our people? It is true that our people—or, at any rate, many among them—did not think the struggle would last so long, but they had no doubt that it must be waged, at whatever cost, to the end. In the darkest hours, when the lives of their dear ones were being spilled like water, when homes were made desolate, and military success seemed to be remote, when reverses were encountered, when even it might almost be said that serious danger overhung the State, there was no faltering on their part. (Cheers.) The nation resolutely refused to listen to counsels of faint-heartedness—(hear, hear)—or to the whisperings of an inglorious compromise. They fought steadfastly for the only possible peace—a peace based on a surrender, whether forced or voluntary, did not matter which, of the enemy and the assured triumph of the Allied cause. And they thought of winning this peace, not for the love of fighting, still less for a passionate revenge; they fought for it because they knew it to be the only kind of peace upon which the new order could be built, and because they were resolved that the next generation should live its life, rear its children, and do its work in immunity from the menace of the intolerable suffering with which this generation has been scourged. May we not congratulate ourselves on the work that has animated and knit together our own people? (Cheers.) The existence of Coalition Governments has only been the emblem of a co-operation

that has permeated every rank of society, and has bound men and women of this land in a league of patriotic enthusiasm that has resulted in the most amazing output of moral energy and material production that this country has ever witnessed. (Cheers.)

ENEMY'S FALSIFIED PREDICTIONS.

Among the many miscalculations of the enemy was the profound conviction not only that we had a contemptible Army, but that we were a doomed and decadent nation, that the trident was to be struck from our palsied grasp, and that the Empire was to crumble at the first shock. A nation dedicated, as we used to be told, to pleasure-taking and the pursuit of wealth, was to be deprived of the plate to which it had ceased to have any right, and reduced to the level of a second-class, or perhaps even a third-class Power. It is not for us, in the hour of victory, to boast that these predictions have been falsified, but at least we may say that the British flag never flew over a more powerful or a more united Empire than now. (Cheers.) Britain has never had better cause to look the world in the face, and never did our voice count for more in the councils of nations, or in determining the future destinies of mankind. That that voice may be raised in times that lie before us in the interests of order and liberty, that that power may be wielded to secure a settlement that shall last, that that flag may be a token of justice to others, as well as of our own self, is our united hope and prayer. There are two messages you will expect me to give this afternoon. The first relates to the prisoners of war. (Cheers.) We give a welcome home to these prisoners who have not participated in the glory of the final victory, but have borne their sufferings silently and uncomplainingly, some under circumstances of cruelty which have made them the heroes as well as the martyrs of the war. (Cheers.) Many prisoners have perished from the barbarous treatment and the hideous privations to which they have been exposed. To those who are returning we extend the right hand of fellowship, and will endeavour to wipe out the sufferings they have endured.

The second message which you will expect me to give is to the friends of those members of your lordships' House who will never return, having passed to the other side. Every soldier upon whom hostile duty has been planted, pathetic little wooden crosses that fringe the battle fields in France and Flanders and in Italy, and all the other theatres of war, has helped to win the war for us. We honour those who have thus died, and we honour the fathers and mothers who gave them to this death. We ask leave to present this Address to the King, not merely because he is the official head of the State, but because in a peculiar degree during the last four and a half years he has been the symbol and the spokesman of his fellow subjects in all parts of the world. By constant self-sacrifice, by inexhaustible energy, by unflinching sympathy with their people, the King and Queen have endeared themselves to millions of our race in every part of the universe. They have known where to encourage and where to solace and condole. What is the result? Where other thrones are tottering the British throne stands secure. (Cheers.) Where institutions which seemed to defy assault have collapsed almost in an hour, the British monarchy has driven fresh roots into the hearts and affections of the people, and has acquired a new lease of vitality and influence. (Hear, hear.) When the vast crowds assembled outside Buckingham Palace a week ago and shouted in unison "We want King George," and declined to separate until they had seen and acclaimed their Sovereign, they were not indulging in the mere ebullition of high spirits or giving vent to noisy and transitory emotion. They recognised the Sovereign as the true and living embodiment of the spirit which has drawn together our scattered millions during the last four and a half years. (Cheers.) The King has been one with his people in this long and fiery trial, and they are one with him in this hour of victory. (Cheers.)

THE MARQUIS OF CREWE.

The Marquis of Crewe: It is indeed hard to credit that it is only just a week since the burden has been lifted finally from us through the glorious efforts of the Allied forces. We look back over these four and a quarter years as over an unbridgeable gulf which seems to part us from what now appears to be the unconcerned life of the old days and now in this Christian country the first thankful glimpse to the Divine Power by whose ordering we now stand where we do. We are absolutely sure of one thing, that we had a right to enter on this war when we did, and that we had a right to persevere in it, as long as we did. It is, I am certain, a complete error to suppose that there were occasions in the course of the war in which it was possible to close the gates of the Temple of Janus without, I would not say the risk, but the practical certainty that they would be burst asunder again before long by some fresh outburst of convulsion. Nothing but military defeat, such as has occurred, could have smashed that monstrous idol of military domination which has ruled over the empires of Central Europe, and which had secured the admiration of the trained intelligence and the commercial enterprise of those countries not less completely than that of the fighting caste who were its high priests. We are told now that some further sacrifices, not impossibly heavy, might have retrieved the failure to force the passage of the Dardanelles. The result, of course, might have been stupendous. Again, had the Hampshire not hit on a small group of mines in that summer gale of 1915, which made escort and rescue equally impossible, with its prestige that Earl Kitchener, with his prestige at that time unequalled in Europe, and with the remarkable diplomatic skill for

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP A TRUE

STOMACH AND LIVER TONIC.

A stimulant, unlike a true tonic, produces what may be called an *unhealthy* activity of the organs of the body. It forces the nervous system, the brain, and the digestive system to work at high pressure, and while its effect lasts you feel better. But a stimulant only helps for a time, a short time, and afterwards you want more and more stimulants to keep you going.

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There are times when we all need a tonic, times when from various causes—perhaps bad weather, over-work, worry, excitement—the stomach, or the liver, or the bowels are just a trifle out of tone.

You can recognise the condition by the occasional headache, by languor, lassitude, weariness, giddiness, a sense of pressure on the chest, or fullness of the stomach after a meal.

When you do need a tonic, take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you will soon discover it is a real tonic for the stomach, liver and bowels, and restores tone, vigour, and vitality to every part of the body.

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which he was famed, might not have kept Russia in the war, with the result that the revolution there might have been postponed? But these are the insoluble conundrums of history. As it was, I believe that the final verdict will be that in the allocation of military strength a just proportion was maintained, though only just maintained, between what was required for the indispensable victory over Germany in France and the necessary assertion of power east of Germany and Austria. Also, I believe it will be the verdict of history that unification of strategic control was achieved at its right moment, and contributed its due share to the glorious result which we are celebrating to-day. The noble earl in the latter part of his speech spoke of the special feelings with which we present this Address to the King. His words were applauded by the whole House, and I am sure they will find an echo in every heart. The House presents this Address to the King of England, the Chief of the State, to the central figure in that great association of Commonwealths which is the British Empire. But, as the noble earl pointed out, there is much more. The acts and the example of his Majesty and of the Queen and of their family have made clearer than before, although to most they were clear enough, the beneficial functions exercised by our Royal house in the organic structure of the Empire. The motion was carried nemine contradicente.

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SHANGHAI	"SINGYANG"	On 11th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 13th Feb. Noon.
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NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA ...	12th March	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE ...	9th April.	15th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA ...	10th February.	28th February.
HEJAZ ...	17th February	9th March.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,237 tons	TUES. 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 tons	SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YAMAGATA MARU 8,000 Fm.	FRI. 14th Feb.
	TAISHO MARU ... 7,000 Fm.	SAT. 15th Feb.
LONDON via LIVERPOOL, SWITZERLAND, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU 15,950 Fm.	MON. 17th Feb. at 11 A.M.
	SADO MARU ... 12,560 Fm.	FRI. 15th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 Fm.	WED. 18th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 Fm.	WED. 20th Mar. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	HWAHWA ...	Middle of Feb.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	YUBARI MARU ... 8,000 Fm.	Beginning of March.
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SHINYO MARU ...	22,000	5th Mar.
PERSIA MARU ...	9,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	22nd April. From YOKOHAMA.
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